UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24482
24 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 22 August 1992 regarding the need to take decisive measures to ensure the security of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

We are seriously concerned by the reports of losses among the troops of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Yugoslavia. According to the latest information, the Ukrainian battalion in Sarajevo is in a disturbing situation. Two of its members have already been killed and eight wounded, and equipment has been destroyed and damaged. There are losses among the troops from other countries.

Respect for the neutral status of the United Nations "blue helmets" is vital to the effective conduct of peace-keeping operations. Those who violate this principle are issuing a challenge to the United Nations and to the civilized standards accepted in universal practice.

In the situation that is emerging, the Security Council must take the most decisive measures to ensure the security of the personnel of the peace-keeping forces. Russia is prepared to support vigorous and, if necessary, severe measures against those responsible for endangering the life and security of members of the United Nations military contingents in Yugoslavia.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24483
24 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 22 August 1992 regarding the failure of the Iraqi Government fully to discharge its obligations under Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

92-39981 3664b (E) 250892 250892

250892

/...

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reports emanating from Iraq are providing more and more additional evidence that the Iraqi Government is continuing its refusal conscientiously and fully to discharge its obligations under Security Council resolutions.

Baghdad is waging war against its own people in the south and maintaining an economic blockade of the northern regions of Iraq.

At the same time, the efforts of the United Nations to provide humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people are being blocked and Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) on the operation of a compensation mechanism as part of the post-crisis settlement are being repudiated. The Iraqi authorities are refusing to cooperate with the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission established by the United Nations.

Particular grounds for concern are afforded by Baghdad's haggling, tantamount to sabotage, about the inspection work of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraqi disarmament. Anti-United Nations hysteria is being deliberately stirred up in the country, sometimes to the point of open threats against the personal safety of United Nations inspectors.

Baghdad's actions constitute a serious threat to the security of a region directly adjacent to Russia's southern borders, to the security of our friends in the Persian Gulf and to international peace and stability as a whole.

The Russian Federation has more than once raised with the Iraqi leadership the inadmissibility of playing political games with decisions of the world community. The time for admonition and persuasion has passed. No one has the right to flout the authority of the United Nations with impunity and to ignore the resolutions of its Security Council. The world community is rightly demanding that Iraq should submit to these resolutions, and will if the need arises employ all necessary means to ensure that it does so. In accordance with Security Council resolution 678 (1990) Russia will support all necessary means against Iraq to ensure implementation of the United Nations decisions on the post-crisis settlement in the Persian Gulf.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24484
24 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations presents his compliments to the United Nations Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit to him herewith a letter dated 21 August 1992 addressed to him by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, regarding the coming local and national elections.

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco would be grateful if the Secretary-General would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 21 August 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General

As you know, the Kingdom of Morocco has for several years been engaged, with conviction and determination, in a major process of political and economic reform aimed at consolidating democratic achievements and improving the well-being of the Moroccan people.

As part of this process, legislative elections have already been held throughout the Moroccan territory, including the Saharan territory, first in 1977 and then in 1984.

When in 1990 the term of Parliament expired as provided by the Constitution, the United Nations was already involved in implementing the Settlement Plan for the organization of a referendum of self-determination in the so-called territory of Western Sahara.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding or concern, Morocco had at that time decided, through a constitutional amendment adopted by referendum, to extend the life of the current Parliament as an exception for two additional years, in the conviction that this period would suffice to carry out the Settlement Plan.

Subsequently, a detailed timetable was proposed by the United Nations Secretary-General and confirmed by the Security Council. According to this timetable, the referendum was to be held during the first few weeks of 1992, enabling Morocco subsequently to hold national elections in accordance with constitutional time-limits.

Unfortunately, for reasons which both the United Nations and Morocco regretted, the Plan could not be put into effect within the time initially envisaged and the two-year period expired without the achievement of the goal that had warranted it.

Today, the Kingdom of Morocco finds itself at a moment that will decide its future. In response to the new concerns of the Moroccan people and to the imperatives of the present day, Morocco is preparing to adopt a new Constitution by referendum and, as in the past, to hold local and national elections.

At issue is a national democratic requirement which the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco is compelled to fulfil.

This being the case, I wish to make it clear on behalf of the Government of His Majesty the King that the holding of the constitutional referendum and the national elections cannot in any way whatsoever be linked, either closely

or remotely, to the projected referendum under the United Nations Settlement Plan, because of the radically different nature and objectives of the two consultations.

At the same time, I would like to reaffirm to you Morocco's standing commitment to continued full cooperation with you and with your Special Representative, so that the MINURSO mission can be carried out under the best possible conditions, and all facets of the Settlement Plan can, with the support of the Security Council, be put into effect.

(Signed) Abdellatif FILALI
Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs and Cooperation

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24485
25 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GRENADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note of 15 June 1992 concerning measures instituted by the Government of Grenada to comply with paragraphs 3 to 7 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

The Permanent Representative of Grenada has the further honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Grenada has issued instructions to the Grenada Airport Authority to deny the use of its airport facilities to any aircraft coming from or bound for the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The immigration authorities have been informed of resolution 748 (1992) and Grenada's obligation and determination to be in compliance.

It should be noted also that Grenada has no diplomatic or military contact with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; furthermore Grenada neither produces nor exports arms.

92-40102 3335c (E) 250892 260892

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24486
25 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message of Mr. Tofik Gassymov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, as received by telex.

I should be grateful if the text of this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

92-40159 3448j (E) 250892 250892

250892

/...

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Message dated 24 August 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

On behalf of the Azerbaijani Government, I have the honour to inform you of the current status of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Armenia, making a State policy of its plan to take over foreign territory, is openly continuing its armed aggression against Azerbaijan. The Armenian armed forces have carried out military operations along the entire length of the frontier between Armenia and Azerbaijan and have treacherously penetrated Azerbaijani territory, seizing the province of Lachin and the cities of Shusha, Yukhary-Askipara, Barkhudarly and Kiarka.

In flagrant violation of the State sovereignty of the Azerbaijani Republic, Armenia has established what it calls the "humanitarian corridor of Lachin", which it is using for military purposes in order to continue its expansion inside Azerbaijani territory. Transfers of weapons and troops from Armenian territory to the Armenian separatists in Azerbaijan, whose activities are aimed at the collapse of the Azerbaijani State, continue unabated.

For all these reasons, the Azerbaijani Republic has been compelled to take the necessary measures to exercise its right of self-defence and re-establish its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Azerbaijan has never violated and will never violate the frontiers of a neighbouring State.

As a member of the United Nations and of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Azerbaijan has on many occasions affirmed that it has no claims on the territory of any State whatsoever and that it is firmly resolved to base its policy on United Nations and CSCE principles.

As a proponent of the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, Azerbaijan has from the start of the conflict been doing everything possible to bring the other party to the negotiating table. All kinds of conciliatory steps have been taken to facilitate a peaceful settlement. Even after the capture of Shusha and Lachin by the Armenian armed forces, Azerbaijan carried on peace talks and attended the Rome meeting of the CSCE with the intention of paving the way for the CSCE Peace Conference in Minsk.

The settlement of any conflict presupposes agreement and cooperation. The success of the peace process depends above all on the sincere intention of the parties to the conflict to further the process and to fulfil the obligations they have assumed.

There can, however, be no denying that the Republic of Armenia has chosen to draw out the negotiations in order to gain time so as to seize control, by political as well as military means, of the Azerbaijani territories it is occupying.

Despite everything, Azerbaijan remains determined to follow the road of a peaceful settlement of this dispute and to help in every possible way to further the process of negotiation within the CSCE framework, given the new role and new functions of this regional organization, as approved and confirmed by the Heads of State and Government of 52 countries at the recent Summit Meeting held in Helsinki.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the peaceful settlement process within the CSCE framework has already achieved results, even though the Armenian party has repeatedly declared the CSCE to be inoperative. On 24 August 1992, with a view to pursuing the negotiations on the conclusion of a cease-fire agreement, which both Azerbaijan and Armenia have said they support, the Chairman of the CSCE Peace Conference in Minsk, Mario Rafaelli, and the Head of the CSCE Cease-fire Observer Group, Heikki Happonen, came to the region with a specific proposal for the establishment of a 60-day cease-fire on the basis of studies done by the CSCE, outlining in particular the mechanisms for observing the cease-fire.

I hope that the Republic of Armenia will ultimately assume its obligations as a member of the CSCE and that the cease-fire process, begun on 9 July by the Azerbaijani Republic but interrupted by the Republic of Armenia, can continue and serve as a basis for a peaceful settlement, the main stages of which have been defined in decisions of the Council of Ministers and Committee of High Officials of the CSCE.

The Azerbaijani Republic attaches great importance to the efforts made by the United Nations to help resolve the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, namely, its sending of two missions to the region by the United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and the endorsement of the CSCE actions by the Security Council. This has unquestionably strengthened our conviction that a peaceful settlement can be achieved within the framework of the CSCE and has led us to focus our efforts on expanding the results already obtained in the context of this regional organization.

It is my hope that our dialogue will continue. Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) T. GASSYMOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Azerbaijani Republic

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24487
26 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1992 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/24472),

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Cyprus,

Noting that some progress has been achieved, in particular the acceptance by both sides of the right of return and the right to property, and in a narrowing of the gap by both sides on territorial adjustments,

Expressing concern nevertheless that it has not yet been possible, for reasons explained in the report, to achieve the goals set out in resolution 750 (1992),

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General and commends him for his efforts;

2. Reaffirms its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as defined in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report of 3 April 1992 (S/23780) in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

3. Endorses the Set of Ideas including suggested territorial adjustments reflected in the map contained in the annex to the Secretary-General's report as the basis for reaching an overall framework agreement;

4. Agrees with the Secretary-General that the Set of Ideas as an integrated whole has now been sufficiently developed to enable the two sides to reach an overall agreement;

5. Calls on the parties to manifest the necessary political will and to address in a positive manner the observations of the Secretary-General for resolving the issues covered in his report;

6. Urges the parties, when they resume their face-to-face talks with the Secretary-General on 26 October 1992, to pursue uninterrupted negotiations at United Nations Headquarters until an overall framework agreement is reached on the basis of the entire Set of Ideas;

7. Reaffirms its position that the Secretary-General convene, following the satisfactory conclusion of the face-to-face talks, a high-level international meeting chaired by him to conclude an overall framework agreement, in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate;

8. Requests all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives in preparing the ground prior to the resumption of the direct talks in October to facilitate the speedy completion of the work;

9. Expresses the expectation that an overall framework agreement will be concluded in 1992 and that 1993 will be the transitional period during which the measures set out in the annex to the Set of Ideas will be implemented;

10. Reaffirms that, in line with previous resolutions of the Security Council, the present status quo is not acceptable, and, should an agreement not emerge from the talks that will reconvene in October, calls on the Secretary-General to identify the reasons for the failure and to recommend to the Council alternative courses of action to resolve the Cyprus problem;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, prior to the end of 1992, a full report on the talks that will resume in October.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24488
26 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, and in particular paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 thereof, and its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 May 1991 concerning the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (the Commission) and the subsequent exchange of letters of 6 and 13 May 1991 (S/22558, S/22592 and S/22593),

Having considered the Secretary-General's letter of 12 August 1992 to the President of the Security Council transmitting the further report of the Commission,

Recalling in this connection that through the demarcation process the Commission is not reallocating territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but it is simply carrying out the technical task necessary to demarcate for the first time the precise coordinates of the boundary set out in the Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters signed by them on 4 October 1963, and that this task is being carried out in the special circumstances following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report for implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution (S/22558),

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's letter of 12 August to the President of the Council and the further report of the Commission enclosed therewith;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for its work on the demarcation of the land boundary, and welcomes its demarcation decisions;

3. Welcomes also the decision of the Commission to consider the Eastern section of the boundary, which includes the offshore boundary, at its next session and urges the Commission to demarcate this part of the boundary as soon as possible and thus complete its work;

4. Underlines its guarantee of the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary and its decision to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991);

5. Welcomes further the Secretary-General's intention to carry out at the earliest practicable time the realignment of the demilitarized zone referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) to correspond to the international boundary demarcated by the Commission, with the consequent removal of the Iraqi police posts;

6. Urges the two States concerned to cooperate fully with the work of the Commission;

7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/963
S/24489
26 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 150
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the statement to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 150, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mark HONG
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Press statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore on 20 August 1992

The Government of Singapore expresses its deep concern over the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It strongly condemns the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and acts of violence against innocent civilians, which have caused untold human sufferings and resulted in a tragic loss of human lives. The forced expulsion of people from their homes is a serious violation of the basic precepts of international humanitarian law. The Government of Singapore calls upon the perpetrators of such acts to desist from their actions immediately and to comply with United Nations Security Council resolutions 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/964*
S/24490
26 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 45 and 150
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 25 August 1992 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 45 and 150, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-40474 3589e (E) 260892

260892

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 August 1992 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the remarks made by the Greek Cypriot representative in the course of his intervention at the resumed session of the General Assembly held yesterday afternoon on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Greek Cypriot side, which misses no opportunity to lash out at the Turkish Cypriots, has also exploited this occasion for its own political ends, by attempting to establish a parallel between the item on the agenda and Cyprus.

Those of us who are familiar with the events of the recent past in Cyprus know perfectly well that the Greek Cypriots are the last people to talk about "ethnic cleansing". In the genocidal attacks they launched against the Turkish Cypriots in 1963, not only did the Greek Cypriots drive us out of our homes and properties but also tried to exterminate us. The savagery of these attacks, which continued intermittently until 1974 prompted a former American Under-Secretary of State, Mr. George Ball, to state in his memoirs entitled "The Past Has Another Pattern" that Makarios was trying "to turn this beautiful island into (his) private abbatoir" (p. 347).

It was our resistance and, ultimately, Turkey's rescue operation in 1974 in its capacity as Guarantor under the 1960 Agreements that saved Cyprus from the vicious Greek Cypriot campaign of "ethnic cleansing".

The Greek Cypriot side cannot cover up its shameful record by trying to shift the blame for their crimes on others. The mass population movements after 1963, which affected exclusively the Turkish Cypriots, were the direct result of the Greek Cypriot campaign to "Hellenize" Cyprus. This was a typical case of "ethnic cleansing". As a consequence, fully a quarter of the Turkish Cypriot population became refugees and the Turkish Cypriots found themselves squeezed into enclaves covering 3 per cent of the country. The Greek Cypriot representative conveniently ignored this dark episode of the history of Cyprus and alluded to what happened after 1974. The regrouping of populations in 1975 was the result of an agreement between the two sides reached in Vienna on 2 August of that year, which was implemented on a totally voluntary basis under United Nations supervision in September 1975 (see S/11789/Add.2 dated 13 September 1975).

The Greek Cypriot representative remarked that there were only 500 Greek Cypriots living in the north. It is regrettable that he did not have the courage to also refer to the even fewer Turkish Cypriots who live in the south.

The Greek Cypriot representative used the occasion of a debate on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina to slander us by drawing false analogies between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cyprus. As I have indicated, the correct analogy is between the Bosnians and the Turkish Cypriots who have both been victims of brutal "ethnic cleansing".

Before concluding, I should like to point out that the implacable hostility of the Greek Cypriots vis-à-vis their Turkish Cypriot neighbours became manifest once again on the occasion of the General Assembly debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Once again, the Greek Cypriots were unable to resist the temptation to reveal their deep-seated hostility to the Turkish Cypriots. They have revealed once again how utterly unprepared they are to form a federation of equals with us. We and the rest of the world will not fail to draw the obvious conclusions on the eve of the convening of the next round of intercommunal talks in New York designed to forge the two Cypriot States into one Federal Republic of Cyprus.

I shall appreciate it if this letter is circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 45 and 150, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the Turkish
Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24491
26 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer you to the allegations and calumnies contained in the letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations (document S/24414).

Relying on what it calls "various independent sources", the Iranian letter conveys fallacious reports and baseless allegations concerning the situation in southern Iraq, which it characterizes as a threat to regional and international peace and security.

By feigning concern for the Iraqi civilian population and linking that with the question of international peace and security, the letter in question succeeds only in revealing aspects of the Iranian role in the American, British and French scheme aimed at committing fresh aggression against Iraq and placing its security, territorial integrity and national unity in the gravest danger in violation of the principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

Recent events have confirmed, with material and documentary evidence, that there is Iranian involvement in the anti-Iraq scheme that is exemplified in the dispatch of infiltrators to carry out acts of sabotage in Iraqi marshland areas. This involvement and its timing cannot but raise major questions as to the relationship between the acts of interference in Iraq's internal affairs in which Iran has been engaged and the infamous policy of the United States and its allies that has the same objective and their officially declared readiness to use brute force in order to partition Iraq. The Iranian Government has failed to see that schemes for the fragmentation of Iraq on an ethnic and confessional basis also carry with them a grave threat to the independence and sovereignty of all the countries of the region, and of Iran itself in particular, and that the basic goal of such schemes is to deprive the countries of the region, and not only Iraq, of the constituents of their political and economic strength and plunge them into a bottomless pit of

ethnic and confessional conflict for the purpose of bringing them under control and reviving loathsome colonialist dispensations in new shapes and forms.

Iran would be well advised to refrain from interfering in Iraq's internal affairs and to respond to Iraq's initiative calling for the establishment of relations of good-neighbourliness, as conveyed in the letter of 14 August 1990 from the President of the Republic of Iraq addressed to the President of the Republic of Iran.

So that the international community may be informed of Iranian schemes to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs and jeopardize its sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity, I set forth hereunder information on incidents involving such unlawful interference that has recently come to light and is supported by material evidence.

1. Iran has prepared a major plan of infiltration into the southern area of Iraq so as to establish there a permanent Iranian presence and to develop that presence into extensive sabotage operations by benefiting from its previous unsuccessful experience of infiltration into Iraq in March 1991. Iran has proceeded to train Iranian saboteurs proficient in Arabic to undertake this task, to recruit mercenaries and, in violation of all international covenants and conventions relating to the treatment of prisoners, to use coercion and brainwashing to change the allegiance of Iraqi prisoners it is holding and to use them to carry out its plans. The objectives of the Iranian scheme include the following:

(a) To gather political and economic information on Iraq and on the locations of Iraqi army camps, civilian industrial facilities and stores of foodstuffs;

(b) To assassinate a number of Iraqi government officials with a view to creating instability in the country;

(c) To carry out armed attacks on Iraqi military units in border areas and elsewhere;

(d) To establish and develop clandestine bases for saboteurs inside Iraq's eastern marshlands, which extend along the southern Iraq-Iran borders, from where they may infiltrate into the inner marshlands of Iraq, having been provided by Iran with forged identity cards, documents and stamps;

(e) To carry out acts of intimidation, murder, burglary and theft on the public highways and in towns and engage in armed operations against government installations and camps in order to prepare for wide-scale action resembling the extensive Iranian infiltration and sabotage that took place in March 1991 but beginning from inside Iraq and expanding at a subsequent stage by means of sweeping infiltration across the borders;

(f) To provide Iranian infiltrators with counterfeit Iraqi currency printed in Iran to be circulated inside Iraq in order to undermine confidence in the Iraqi currency and sabotage the national economy.

2. The parts of the Iranian scheme that have been implemented are as follows:

(a) Preparation and training of infiltrators in Iranian camps at Ahvaz, Mohammerah, Abadan, Bakhtaran and Sarbil Zahab, large groups of whom have been introduced from Iran into Hawr al-Hawizah and from there into the western marshlands. Iran is conducting the operation from this area because of the ease with which infiltration from it can be carried out;

(b) Establishment of 10 or more Iranian intelligence centres close to the Iraqi borders (from Shalamcheh at Basra to the area south of Khanaqin) and of four Iranian intelligence centres inside Iraq in the northern Iraqi cities of Dohuk, Shaqlawah, Diyanah and Klar, the duties of which have been to organize and supervise infiltration activities;

(c) Conveyance of weapons, military equipment, forged currency and leaflets into Iraq in the marshland area and in the northern areas of Iraq;

(d) Transmission by Iranian broadcasting directed against Iraq of instructions to saboteurs, and continued dissemination in Iranian broadcasts of hostile statements and announcements;

(e) More than 15 assassinations of Iraqi officials by Iranian saboteurs in the governorates of Basra, Maysan and Dhi Qar and in areas along the marshlands, more than 30 thefts of civilian vehicles, particularly on the expressways between the centre and south of the country, and a number of incidents in which houses belonging to citizens in areas close to the marshlands have been broken into.

3. The Iraqi authorities concerned have been able to thwart some aspects of the scheme, as follows:

(a) In April 1992, an Iranian espionage network was uncovered at Basra which had been run by Iranian officers at Ahvaz.

(b) Espionage networks have been uncovered that operate under the name "Hizbullah", which is similar to the Iranian party in Lebanon. As is well known, this party operates under Iranian central control (military intelligence and the intelligence services of the Iranian Guard). Elements that belonged to these networks have acknowledged that their task was to assassinate personnel working for international agencies and organizations in order to place a strain on relations between such organizations and Iraq.

(c) At the beginning of July 1992, an espionage and sabotage network was apprehended that had been working on behalf of Iranian intelligence under the direction and supervision of the official in charge of the Iranian intelligence centre at Ahvaz, Ahmed Farzandeh. A quantity of weapons and

explosives of Iranian manufacture, forged Iraqi documents printed in Iran and quantities of counterfeit Iraqi currency in 50-dinar denominations that they had in their possession were seized. The members of the network acknowledged that Iranian intelligence had recruited many mercenaries with the intention of carrying out acts of sabotage inside Iraq and that Iranian intelligence had established a number of bases for its members and agents in remote areas inside the marshes. The task of these bases is to harass military units, attack camps, engage in highway robbery and rob citizens. The bases have been supplied with Racal radio communications equipment to transmit the information obtained by personnel from inside the marshlands to Iran (the intelligence centre at Ahvaz) by means of a Racal device in Iran linked with the aforesaid equipment in the marshes. The questioning of four of the persons from this network revealed the following:

They acknowledged that they had entered the country illegally by infiltrating from Iran, having been trained by Iranian intelligence in various types of weapons and ways of planting explosives, in order to engage in sabotage.

They confessed that they had taken part in the events of the episode of treachery and betrayal that took place in March 1991 and that they had fled to Iran after fighting with Iraqi military units in the city of Amarah.

They confessed that they had been instructed by Iran to gather information on Iraqi military units, to endeavour to recruit supporters through material inducements and to operate under the name of the so-called "Hizbullah" linked directly with the intelligence service of the Iranian Guard, one of the formations of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence. Iran also assigned them the tasks of establishing sabotage bases, setting up fixed and mobile headquarters for sobotage in the marshes and instructing their personnel to prepare to engage in new acts of civil disturbance in the same manner as during the incidents of March 1991.

Iran assigned them the task of securing infiltration routes that would allow them to link up with their personnel in the marshlands and thence to return to Iran to obtain all forms of material and moral support and various types of weapons after establishing refuges for themselves inside Iraq.

They confessed that they had brought explosives and quantities of counterfeit Iraqi currency into Iraq, using forged identity papers, forms and stamps that had been arranged for them by Iranian intelligence, and that they had brought them in through Hawr al-Musharrah in the Maysan Governorate.

They further confessed that they had carried out the following acts of sabotage:

The bombing of the Banafsaj nightclub and another nightclub in the Amarah city centre on 2 January 1992 with explosive charges.

The placing of an explosive charge behind the Maysan Governorate building on 25 March 1991.

They acknowledged that the explosives they had brought into Iraq from Iran for the purpose of carrying out acts of sabotage and spreading panic and intimidation among citizens were of Iranian manufacture. Forensic examination of the charges that had exploded or were rendered harmless further demonstrated that they were of Iranian manufacture. They also confessed that Iranian intelligence had advised them to remove the paper and cardboard wrappings from weapons, explosives and other sabotage equipment, since such wrappings showed their origin as being of Iranian manufacture, so as not to leave any evidence that Iran was colluding with this sabotage function.

(d) Some 168 Iraqi prisoners registered with the International Committee of the Red Cross have been apprehended. The Iranian regime had kept them under psychologically harsh conditions and had brainwashed them in order to induce them to work against their country. Most of them gave themselves up to Iraqi forward military units on the borders between Iraq and Iran.

(e) On the night of 23/24 July 1992, a force of some 150 armed men from the Iranian side advanced and attacked Iraqi units in the Khanaqin area, 6 kilometres inside Iraqi territory. This violation of the cease-fire was reported to the team of United Nations observers.

(f) In the marshlands area and in the Khanaqin area, Iraqi units have seized Iranian-manufactured equipment, leaflets and forged identity papers that were in the possession of Iranian infiltrators. The evidence was shown to the press and to correspondents of the international news agencies in Iraq on Thursday, 6 August 1992. I am transmitting to you herewith samples of this evidence. With a subsequent letter, I shall provide you with authentic copies of the documents, identity papers and stamps that were seized along with the infiltrators, with a videotape of the confessions of certain members of sabotage networks sent by Iran and with a second videotape of an interview with some Iraqi prisoners registered with the ICRC who were forced by the Iranian regime to work against their country.

The above evidence and much else besides reveals the involvement of the Iranian Government in the anti-Iraqi scheme being promoted by the United States of America as well as the violation on its part of the principles of good-neighbourliness and its intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq. It further reveals the falsity of the allegations and calumnies contained in the said Iranian letter and a desperate and ignominious attempt to hide behind empty slogans and allegations that are refuted by the facts, documents and

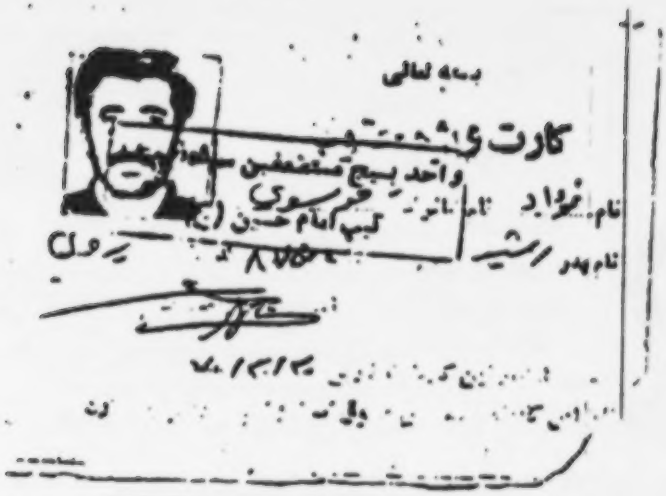
material evidence by which the hostile acts of the Iranian regime against the Republic of Iraq and the Iraqi people are to be condemned.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

/...

Annex


بسمه تعالی

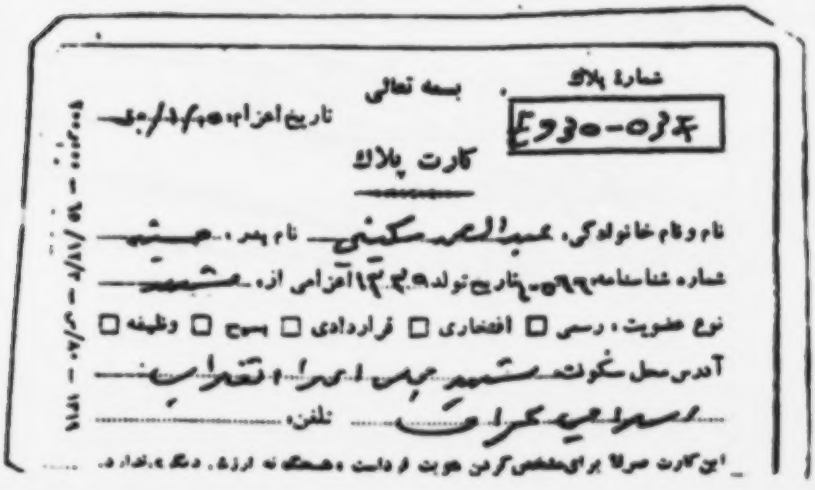
کارت ورود

واحد بسیج مستضعفین

نام

نام پدر

مرکز اسلامی
بررسیهای سیاسی


شماره پلاک

بسمه تعالی

تاریخ اعزام

کارت پلاک

نام و نام خانوادگی

نام پدر

شماره شناسنامه

تاریخ تولد

اعزامی از

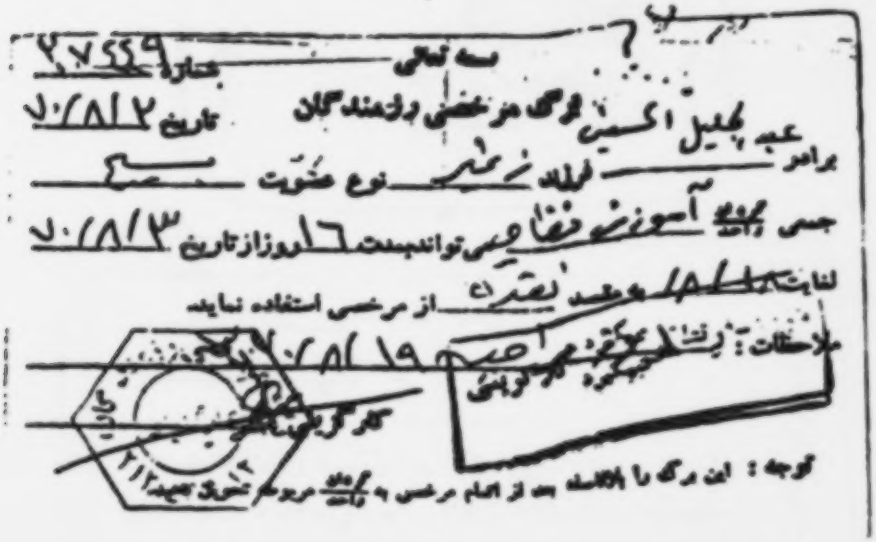
نوع عضویت: رسمی ☐ افتخاری ☐ قراردادی ☐ بسیج ☐ وظیفه ☐

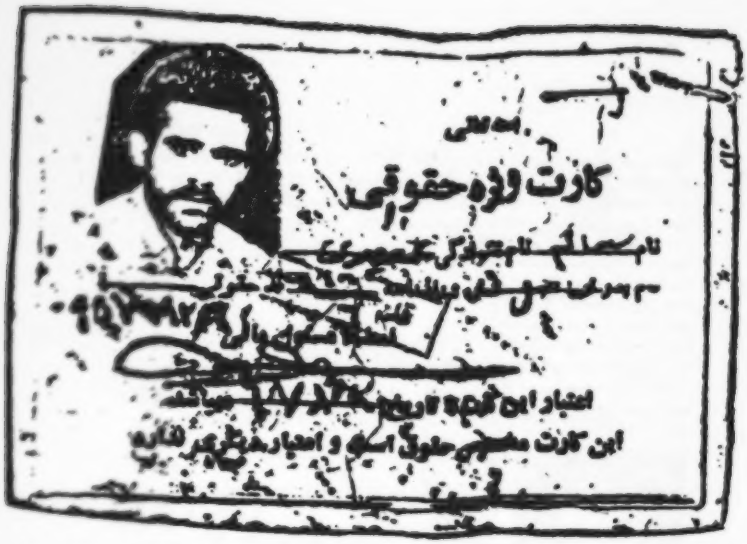
آدرس محل سکونت

تلفن

این کارت صرفا برای مشخص کردن هویت فرد است و هیچگونه ارزش دیگری ندارد.

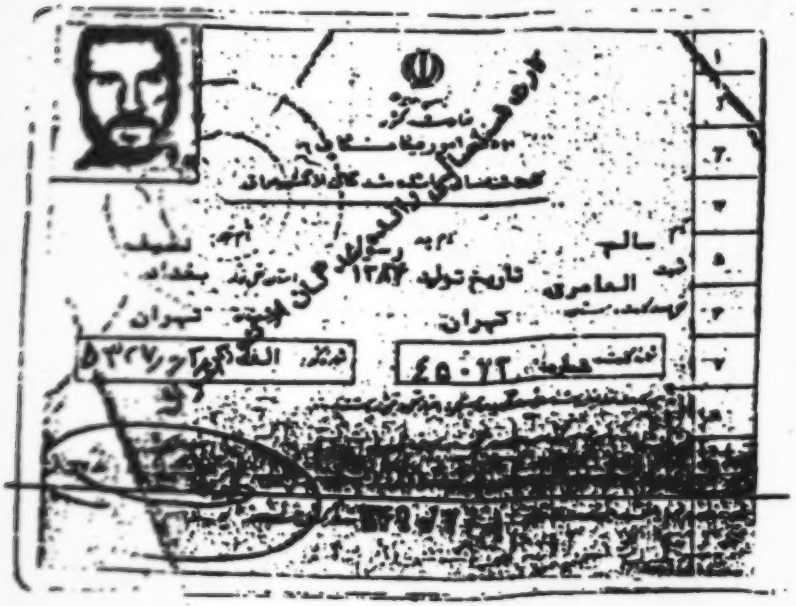
کارت شناسائی
لشکر ۹ بدر
مجاهدین عراقی
نام و نام خانوادگی
نوع عضویت
شماره کارت ٤٤١٣ - ع
مدت اعتبار تا ۱۳۷۰/٦/۳۰
رئیس ستاد لشکر ۹ بدر

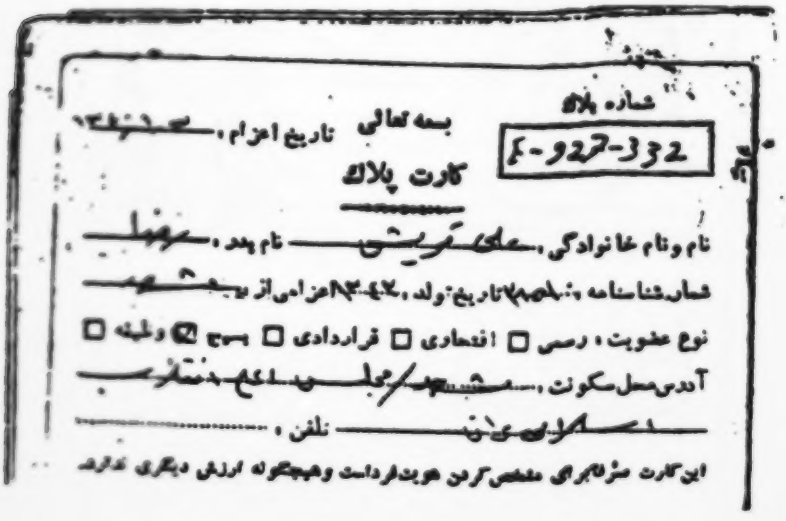

شماره ۲۷۵۵۹
به نمائی
تاریخ ۷۰/۸/۲
برادر
فرمانده
نوع عضویت
جهت آموزش نظامی میتواند مدت ۱۶ روز از تاریخ ۷۰/۸/۳
لغایت
از مرخصی استفاده نماید
ملاحظات:
توجه: این برگ تا ۲۴ ساعت پس از اتمام مرخصی



بسمه تعالی

کارت ویژه حقوقی





بسمه تعالی

کارت پلاک

شماره پلاک

تاریخ اعزام

نام و نام خانوادگی

نام پدر

شماره شناسنامه

تاریخ تولد

اعزامی از

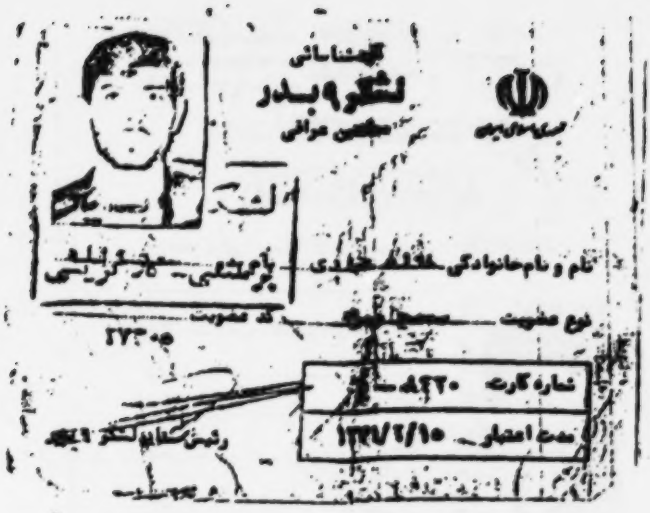
نوع عضویت: رسمی ☐ اقدامی ☐ قراردادی ☐

آدرس محل سکونت

تلفن

این کارت صرفاً برای مشخص کردن هویت فرد است و هیچگونه ارزش دیگری ندارد

/...



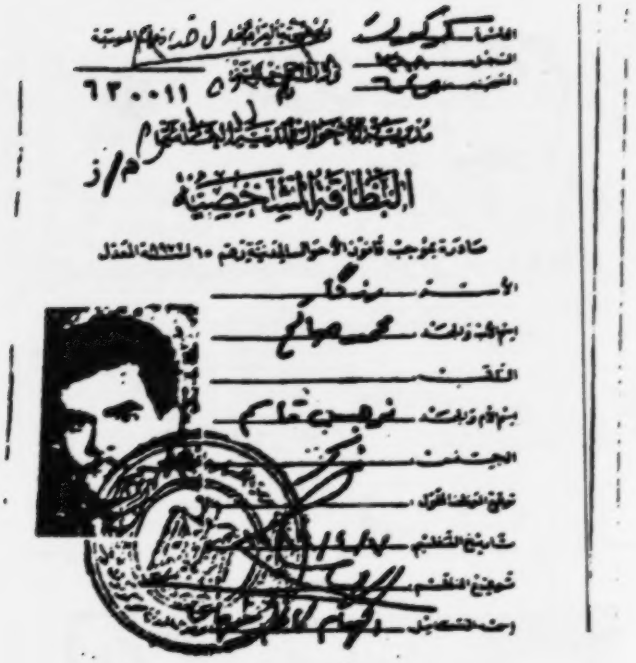
گواهینامه
لشکر ۹ بدر
مجاهدین عراقی

نام و نام خانوادگی
نوع عضویت
کد عضویت
شماره کارت
مدت اعتبار

کارت شناسائی سپاه بدر
بسیج مردمی
نام: عبد الصمد حسین کمپیر السکینی
تاریخ و محل تولد: ۱۳۴۵ بصره
شماره کارت: ۰۶۶۱
تاریخ اعتبار:

کارت شناسائی
لشکر ۹ بدر
مجاهدین عراقی

نام و نام خانوادگی عبدالنبی علی
نام پدر
نوع عضویت بسیج مردمی
کد عضویت
۰۹۵۷۱۴۴/۲
شماره کارت ۲۰۴۸
مدت اعتبار ۱۳۷۰/۶/۱
رئیس ستاد لشکر ۹ بدر


البطاقة الشخصية

صادرة بموجب قانون الأحوال المدنية رقم ٦٠ لسنة ١٩٦٣ المعدل

مجلس اسلامی

شماره ۱۰۷۵۲
تاریخ ۷۰/۶/۳۰
پیوست
طبقه‌بندی

(و اعدوا لهم ما استطعتم من قوه)

به آقایان‌های محترم مقیم جاده حاج عمران در خط ک ۶۴ اروسیه

از طرف ساختمانهای مقیم بهمراه شهید قرارگاه نصر رمضان

موضوع : تردد

سلام علیکم

احتراما افراد ذیل میتوانند بهمراه امکانات قید شده از

محور حاج عمران- شرچین بمقصد خاک عراق تردد نمایند/

لیست امکانات	لیست افراد
۱-	۱- نازل سالم حسین
۲-	۲- نعمی حسن محمد
۳-	۳- خالد نصار- محمد
۴-	۴-
۵-	۵-
۶-	۶-
۷-	۷-
۸-	۸-
۹-	۹-
۱۰-	۱۰-

المركز الاسلامي
للدراسات السياسية
ايران . طهران
ص.ب: ٥٥٩٣ - ١١٣٦٥
الرقم :
التاريخ :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مرکز اسلامی
بررسیهای سیاسی

به : نیروهای نظامی وانتظامی

از : مرکز اسلامی بررسیهای سیاسی

سلام علیکم ..

احتراما بدینوسیله اسامیهای زیر راجهت رفت وبرگشت به خاک عراق معرفی می نمائیم ضمنا برادران از مجاهدین عراقی ومورد اطمئنان این مرکز میباشند.

"ازهمکاری شما سپاسگذاریم ومنا دمالتوفیق"

اسامیها :-

١ - برادر مهند جاسم امین
٢ - برادر رزگار محمد صالح
٣ - برادر احمد محمود صالح
٤ - برادر حسن ابراهیم بصیر
٥ - برادر سعد کاظم ابراهیم

مرکز اسلامی بررسیهای سیاسی